

(S. 2232) to establish the Little Rock Central High School National Historic Site in the State of Arkansas, and for other purposes.

When said bill was considered, read twice, ordered to be read a third time, was read a third time by title, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was, by unanimous consent, laid on the table.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk notify the Senate thereof.

¶105.42 DUTCH JOHN, UTAH LAND TRANSFER

On motion of Mr. HANSEN, by unanimous consent, the bill of the Senate (S. 890) to dispose of certain Federal properties located in Dutch John, Utah, to assist the local government in the interim delivery of basic services to the Dutch John community, and for other purposes; was taken from the Speaker's table.

When said bill was considered, read twice, ordered to be read a third time, was read a third time by title, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby said bill was passed was, by unanimous consent, laid on the table.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk notify the Senate thereof.

¶105.43 INTERNATIONAL CHILD LABOR RELIEF

Mr. GILMAN moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4506) to provide for United States support for developmental alternatives for under-age child workers; as amended.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. SHIMKUS, recognized Mr. GILMAN and Mr. LUTHER, each for 20 minutes.

After debate,

The question being put, viva voce,

Will the House suspend the rules and pass said bill, as amended?

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. SHIMKUS, announced that two-thirds of the Members present had voted in the affirmative.

So, two-thirds of the Members present having voted in favor thereof, the rules were suspended and said bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby the rules were suspended and said bill, as amended, was passed was, by unanimous consent, laid on the table.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk request the concurrence of the Senate in said bill.

¶105.44 REWARDS FOR INFORMATION RELATING TO INTERNATIONAL CRIMES

Mr. GILMAN moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4660) to amend the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 to provide rewards for information leading to the arrest or conviction of any individual for the commission of an act, or conspiracy to act, of international terrorism, narcotics related offenses, or for serious violations of international humanitarian law relating to the Former Yugoslavia; as amended.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. SHIMKUS, recognized Mr. GILMAN and Mr. LUTHER, each for 20 minutes.

After debate,

The question being put, viva voce,

Will the House suspend the rules and pass said bill, as amended?

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. SHIMKUS, announced that two-thirds of the Members present had voted in the affirmative.

So, two-thirds of the Members present having voted in favor thereof, the rules were suspended and said bill, as amended, was passed.

By unanimous consent, the title was amended so as to read: "An Act to amend the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 to provide rewards for information leading to the arrest or conviction of any individual for the commission of an act, or conspiracy to act, of international terrorism, narcotics related offenses, or for serious violations of international humanitarian law relating to the Former Yugoslavia, and for other purposes."

A motion to reconsider the votes whereby the rules were suspended and said bill, as amended, was passed and the title was amended was, by unanimous consent, laid on the table.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk request the concurrence of the Senate in said bill.

¶105.45 INADEQUATE SEWAGE INFRASTRUCTURE IN TIJUANA, MEXICO

Mr. GILMAN moved to suspend the rules and agree to the following concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 331); as amended:

Since the 1930's, United States beaches have been severely impacted by the flow of sewage from Mexico and, in the last 2 decades, this environmental problem has been elevated to a major health and safety concern; and

Whereas, most recently, the flow of sewage from Tijuana, Mexico, has forced beach closures and caused other environmental and economic hardships in the cities of Imperial Beach, Coronado, and San Diego, California, and caused severe degradation of the Tijuana National Estuarine Wildlife Preserve: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring)*, That it is the sense of Congress that—

(1) if the Government of Mexico does not take appropriate actions to recognize and mitigate the inadequacy of sewage infrastructure facilities in Mexico (including facilities for the treatment and transport of sewage) and the adverse environmental and economic impacts of sewage from Mexico on cities in the United States, the United States should review its obligations with Mexico under treaties and other international agreements (including agreements relating to port access, loan guarantees, and other types of foreign aid) and take appropriate actions to ensure that the Government of Mexico shares in the burdens caused by its sewage infrastructure problems; and

(2) any measurement of the responsiveness of the Government of Mexico to requests to mitigate its sewage treatment problems should be based on risk assessment procedures developed in consultation with the San Diego County Health Officer.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. SHIMKUS, recognized Mr. GILMAN and Mr. LUTHER, each for 20 minutes.

After debate,

The question being put, viva voce,

Will the House suspend the rules and agree to said concurrent resolution, as amended?

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. BLUNT, announced that two-thirds of the Members present had not voted in the affirmative.

Mr. BECERRA objected to the vote on the ground that a quorum was not present and not voting.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. BLUNT, pursuant to clause 5, rule I, announced that further proceedings on the motion were postponed until Thursday, October 9, 1998, pursuant to the prior announcement of the Chair.

The point of no quorum was considered as withdrawn.

¶105.46 HOLOCAUST-ERA ASSETS

Mr. GILMAN moved to suspend the rules and agree to the following resolution (H. Res. 557):

Whereas the Holocaust was one of the most tragic and complex horrors in this century, and survivors of that catastrophe are now reaching the end of their lives;

Whereas among the many atrocities committed by the Nazis was their systematic effort to confiscate property illegally and wrongfully from individuals, institutions, and communities solely because of religion or ethnicity;

Whereas the Nazi regime used foreign financial institutions to launder and hold property illegally confiscated from Holocaust victims, and some foreign financial institutions violated their fiduciary duty to their customers by converting to their own use financial assets belonging to Holocaust victims and denying heirs of these victims access to these assets through restrictive regulations and unreasonable interpretation of those regulations;

Whereas in the post-Communist period of transition many of the countries of Central and Eastern Europe have begun to enact legal procedures for the restitution of property confiscated or stolen from victims of the Holocaust to communities and to individual survivors of the Holocaust and their heirs;

Whereas, despite the enactment of legislation and the establishment of institutions to restore confiscated property in a number of countries, progress has been slow, difficult, and painful, and some countries have established restrictions which require those whose properties have been wrongfully plundered to reside in or be a current citizen of the country from which they now seek restitution or compensation;

Whereas the Tripartite Gold Commission has now concluded its activities, and under the leadership of the United States established an international Nazi Persecutees' Relief Fund, reached agreement with most of the countries which had gold on deposit with the Tripartite Gold Commission to donate their shares to this Persecutees' Fund, and the United States has pledged to contribute \$25 million to this fund;

Whereas two significant agreements have recently been reached, the first between Holocaust survivors and private Swiss banks and the second between Holocaust survivors and European insurance companies, which represent significant first steps in the international effort to provide belated justice to survivors and victims of the Holocaust and their heirs;

Whereas the Department of State and the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum